

1964

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

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address to the public. This statement was presented by Canal Zone radio and television at 6:15 p.m. It reviewed the discussions with Panama during the preceding 2 years with particular reference to the flag issue. The Governor explained the commitment to Panama, the selection of the sites for dual flags, and the issue as to flags at the schools. He stated that "the flag agreement is a valid commitment of our Government. We Americans in the Zone have an obligation as citizens to support that commitment regardless of our personal beliefs. I hope that we Americans will conduct ourselves with reason, and in an emotional situation successfully avoid emotionalism."

Following the tragic events of Thursday evening, January 9, and thereafter, which are not within the scope of this summary, the dual flags were directed to be flown outside the Canal Zone schools by Secretary of the Army Vance. The following announcement was made on January 11, 1964:

"After consultation with Governor Fleming, Secretary Vance announced tonight that the Canal Zone Government will continue to fly the U.S. flag outside public schools in the Canal Zone and that in accordance with the existing agreement between the Republic of Panama and the United States, the Panamanian flag will be flown alongside the U.S. flag at these locations."

Accordingly, poles were erected and the dual flags were flown from 17 public schools in the Canal Zone beginning January 15, 1964.

As of January 19, 1964, the Panamanian flag is being flown or is scheduled to be flown by civilian authorities in the Canal Zone where the U.S. flag is flown, at 30 locations, identified in the adjoining list which also states the date upon which the two flags were first flown together at each location.

SUMMARY: DUAL FLAG INSTALLATIONS IN CANAL ZONE

Location and date dual flags first flown

1. Shaler Triangle, September 21, 1960.
2. Thatcher Ferry Bridge, October 12, 1962.
3. Administration Building, Balboa Heights, October 29, 1962.
4. Administration Building, Cristobal, November 1, 1962.
5. Miraflores locks, October 24, 1963.
6. Gatun locks, November 9, 1963.
7. Coco Solo Hospital, November 15, 1963.
8. Corozal Hospital, November 30, 1963.
9. Palo Seco Hospital, December 4, 1963.
10. Margarita townsite, December 18, 1963.
11. Balboa High School, January 15, 1964.
12. Canal Zone College, January 15, 1964.
13. Balboa Elementary School, January 15, 1964.
14. Ancon Elementary School, January 15, 1964.
15. Diablo Elementary School, January 15, 1964.
16. Diablo Junior High School, January 15, 1964.
17. Los Rios Elementary School, January 5, 1964.
18. Pedro Miguel Elementary School, January 15, 1964.
19. Paraiso Elementary School, January 15, 1964.
20. Paraiso Junior-Senior High School, January 15, 1964.
21. Gamboa Elementary School, January 5, 1964.
22. Santa Cruz Elementary School, January 5, 1964.
23. Cristobal Junior-Senior High School, January 15, 1964.
24. Coco Solo Elementary School, January 5, 1964.
25. Rainbow City Junior-Senior High School, January 15, 1964.

26. Margarita Elementary School, January 15, 1964.

27. Gatun Elementary School, January 15, 1964.

28. Mount Hope Cemetery, scheduled for January 31, 1964.

29. Corozal Cemetery, scheduled for February 7, 1964.

30. New Gorgas Hospital, scheduled later in 1964.

More on L.B.J. Stereo

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. STEVEN B. DEROUNIAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, February 8, 1964

Mr. DEROUNIAN. Mr. Speaker, in the hastily called press conference a few weeks ago, the President casually mentioned he had received an expensive stereo from the now-renowned Bobby Baker.

In a story in the February 6 issue of Long Island's Newsday apparently Don B. Reynolds, the man who sold the President a substantial insurance policy, paid a TV repairman an \$82 bill for making six or seven trips to the Johnson home in Washington to make sure that the stereo was working well. The story follows:

L.B.J.'S STEREO WAS WELL TUNED
(By Don Smith)

WASHINGTON.—The former manager of a television shop said last night that he was paid by Don B. Reynolds not only to install a \$585 stereo phonograph in President Johnson's home in 1959 but also for a half-dozen trips to adjust it. But he could shed no light on who actually gave the set to Johnson.

The account of the installation came from Donald F. Mulgannon, of Bethesda, Md., who 5 years ago was the manager of a TV-radio repair business. He said he was called by Reynolds, an insurance man who had sold Johnson a \$100,000 policy, to install the set in Johnson's home in 1959 when Johnson was the Senate majority leader. In a recent public statement, the President said he thought the set was a gift from Robert G. (Bobby) Baker.

Mulgannon, 29, said in an interview: "As I remember, I made six or seven trips to Johnson's home. He never said anything about where he got the set. And I never would have asked because it was none of my business whatsoever." He said he made the extra trips over a 5-week period to adjust the tone and volume of the stereo at the request of Reynolds. The insurance agent paid for the work, Mulgannon said. The bill: \$82. He said he also installed extra speakers in the Johnson home but the cost of that was borne by Johnson, with the payment coming from someplace in Texas.

Mulgannon said that less than a year later, he became an insurance salesman for a national firm. He said the firm, which he would not identify, was in no way connected with Reynolds' insurance business. In a recent appearance before the Senate Rules Committee, which is investigating Baker's financial affairs while he was Senate majority secretary, Reynolds testified that he sent the stereo to Johnson at Baker's suggestion.

Meanwhile, Senator Carl T. CURTIS, Republican, of Nebraska, a member of the Rules Committee, said yesterday that the whole question of who gave what to whom could be cleared up by the committee's calling Baker to "present any bills or invoices he may have." The committee has temporarily suspended its hearing while the Senate works on the President's tax-cut bill.

The NAACP

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. C. GATHINGS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, February 8, 1964

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, one of the principal sponsors of civil rights legislation is the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. A few years ago the House Committee on Un-American Activities investigated the various members of the board of directors and the official family and committees of the NAACP to determine their affiliation, if any, with organizations which had been determined by either the House Committee on Un-American Activities or the Attorney General as being subversive.

On July 29, 1963, public records from the files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities covering 59 officers, directors, and members of committees of the NAACP were placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD by me. This material filled 29½ pages of the Appendix of the RECORD. On February 23, 1946, when the original insertion on this subject was made by me, it consisted of 77 persons who were in some official capacity of the NAACP organization.

There was a three-phase purpose in bringing this information to the attention of the public, one being that many years had passed and there was a likelihood of quite a number of personnel no longer holding official positions in the organization; a further reason being that the 1956 RECORD had become practically extinct; and finally to enlighten anyone, including the President and the present Attorney General about the activities of a large number of the leaders of the NAACP. All of those who were not in 1961 associated with the NAACP as revealed by the publication, "NAACP in Action—Report for 1961" have been deleted from the material incorporated in the RECORD.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities in compiling the material with respect to each individual used this language at the outset: "The public records, files, and publications of this committee contain the following information concerning the subject individual. This report should not be construed as representing the results of an investigation by or findings of this committee. It should be noted that the individual is not necessarily a Communist, a Commu-

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nist sympathizer, or a fellow traveler unless otherwise indicated."

To understand the civil rights movement as propagated by the NAACP, I feel that a person must know something of the history and development of the American Negro movement here in the United States subsequent to the Reconstruction period.

In 1895, Booker T. Washington, president of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, was selected to speak for the southern Negro at the Atlanta Exposition. Dr. Washington stated his position clearly and with great effect. I would like to quote a small part from his address which I feel sums up the entire philosophy enunciated by him and his group:

The wisest among my race understand that the agitation of questions of social equality is the extremest folly, and that progress in the enjoyment of all the privileges that will come to us must be the result of severe and constant struggle rather than of artificial forcing. No race that has anything to contribute to the markets of the world is long in any degree ostracized. It is important and right that all privileges of the law be ours, but it is vastly more important that we be prepared for the exercises of these privileges. The opportunity to earn a dollar in a factory just now is worth infinitely more than the opportunity to spend a dollar in an opera house.

There was an entirely different school of thought, however, which was headed by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, of Atlantic University. Dr. DuBois was a very bitter critic of the Washingtonian movement, which he referred to as the Tuskegee machine. Dr. DuBois was the leader of the leftwing element of American Negro society which, in 1905, met at Niagara Falls, N.Y., and devised plans whereby complete social equality could be attained. This group was subsequently called the Niagara movement. The Niagara movement was not very effective, because it was hampered by lack of funds. However, in 1908, a race riot occurred in Springfield, Ill., the home of Abraham Lincoln, which aroused the interest of the dormant abolitionist movement in the North. As a result of the feeling which was aroused by the riots, William English Walling made a strong appeal for the emancipation of the American Negro in the fields of political and social equality. This appeal later became the clarion for the formation of a new organization, called National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which joined the white liberals of the northern abolitionist traditions with the Negro liberals of the Niagara movement. Dr. DuBois was one of the founding fathers of the present-day NAACP, which was founded in 1909. This Dr. DuBois, who broke away from the Booker T. Washington group, was the leader of the Niagara movement. His record of citations from the House Committee on Un-American Activities takes up nine pages single spaced.

Many of the present-day NAACP officials have been cited many, many times as being affiliated with groups that have been declared subversive by the House Committee on Un-American Activities or the Attorney General.

Do We Take This Lying Down?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. STEVEN B. DEROUNIAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, February 8, 1964

Mr. DEROUNIAN. Mr. Speaker, Castro's cutting off our water supply is just another insult added to the many he has thrown at the United States—with no red-blooded reaction from us.

I suppose President Johnson is also seeking a consensus of what should be done here. Apparently his consensus on Panama has not been completed because we are doing nothing in that area of defense.

In yesterday's Evening Star, an editorial proposes firm action and it is about time we took it.

All the L.B.J. romancing of communication media executives and their cover-up for him does not blot out the fact that it is time we must make a choice.

The above-mentioned article follows:

CASTRO'S CHALLENGE

In cutting off the water supply to Guantanamo, Fidel Castro has confronted the United States with an open and ominous challenge. There is no use trying to look the other way. We will face this threat and take the necessary action, or henceforth we will be hounded and harassed incessantly by Havana's two-bit dictator.

It is perfectly clear that the arrested Cuban "fishermen" were illegally in American waters. Our officials say that the captain of one of the vessels radioed Havana to this effect, and there is no reason to doubt it. There is also considerable reason to believe that this was a planned incident—that the fishermen were sent on their mission in the hope of provoking an arrest which would give Castro an excuse to shut off the water supply. At least, it seems significant that Castro allowed just 45 minutes between his protest and his shutting off of the water—hardly time for the United States to react. Meanwhile, his Russian friends were all set with a Pravda blast accusing "pirates" in the United States of "flouting international law." Perhaps we now have a pretty good clue as to one subject of recent conversations between Messrs. Castro and Khrushchev.

The water for our naval base comes from a pumping station on the Yateras River 4 miles from the reservation. We built the pumping station and the water pipeline in 1941 and have been paying \$14,000 a month for use of the water. After completion, the station was turned over to a private Cuban company, which was nationalized when Castro seized power. So the setup, from his point of view, is ideal for harassment.

Of course, we can limp along at Guantanamo for a long time and perhaps indefinitely without water from the Yateras. And this without benefit of Castro's generosity in offering to turn on the water for an hour each day for the benefit of women and children on the base. This offer, of course is not only a calculated affront. It is also a shrewd move. If we accept it we implicitly concede Castro's right to control the flow of water. If we reject it he will argue that he was willing to prevent suffering on the part of the Americans.

The issue, however, is not one of water alone. With rationing, tankers and similar

expedients we could get by. The question is whether we will submit to this form of coercion—a coercion which obviously is designed to test our will and our reaction. If our officials decide to submit, they should do so in full awareness that this will be the first, but not the last, episode in a campaign aimed at eventually forcing us out of Guantanamo and undermining us throughout Latin America.

Admittedly, effective counteraction will not be easy. But it should be taken nevertheless. President Johnson has ordered a crash study to prepare a thorough set of recommendations to deal with the problem. Surely, in view of previous threats to the water supply, this must have been done long ago. If not, someone has been deplorably negligent.

When the pipeline was threatened during the Castro revolution, Marines were sent out to protect it. We think they should be used again.

A Letter to Anybody Who Cared

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLAUDE PEPPER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, February 8, 1964

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, Joseph B. Gregg, a teacher in Sunrise Junior High School, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., has composed and sent me a most venerable letter on the tragic circumstances of November 22, 1963. Under unanimous consent I insert the tribute written by Mr. Gregg in the Appendix of the RECORD:

AN OPEN LETTER TO ANYBODY WHO CARED

Every man, at some point in his life, acquires a hero—no, even more than that—an idol. And that, in the finest sense of the word.

Mine no longer walks this earth.

And in heretofore undiscovered reaches of my heart I have wept—and have suffered through the creation of a chasm of sorrow I did not know was capable of man.

I have sat in my Florida room with my wife, and watched and listened to the horror of it all unfold on TV, and I turned to hide the weeping, glistening tears—because it is unmanly to cry. But through these hours I became a little lost boy at heart, and aren't little boys, at times like these, allowed to cry? Why then did I run, ashamedly, to the solitude of a room upstairs, to give lonely release to my heart?

These 2 days of timelessness I have gone to work and sat and stood and walked around wide eyed as a narcotic, yet as unseeing; concentrating on the "why," yet unthinking; stunned beyond the ability to believe, yet believing every one of the millions of words I have absorbed by now.

My idol has been toppled.

But deeper still in the recesses of my heart, where must dwell knowledge beyond attainment of a simple human brain, I know, as surely as I know his body is dead, he is not dead.

For as long as one man suffers from the cruelty of inequality; as long as one deranged mind calls for peace through war; for so long as one challenge to the salvation of mankind remains unbattled, the immortal soul and the unconquerable intellect of John Kennedy shall walk this earth—though he be embodied in us, the least of all his fellow men.